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CAPSTONE LAW GROUP LLP KE, P.			ENG	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Peng Ke	2174				
The MAILING DATE of this communic Period for Reply	ation appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence addr	9SS			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FO THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this commun - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statu - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply wi Any reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION. 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may nication. days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) Mill, by statute, cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed thirty (30) days will be considered timely. ONTHS from the mailing date of this comi ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nunication.			
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed	on .					
•	b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are 5)□ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are rejected. 7)□ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8)□ Claim(s) are subject to restriction	withdrawn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the	a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to the drawing(s) be held in abey	/ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	. 1 121(d)			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to I	· ·	• , , ,	, ,			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	ocuments have been received. ocuments have been received ir f the priority documents have be al Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	n Application No en received in this National St	age			
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		w Summary (PTO-413)				
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTo 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	· - ,	lo(s)/Mail Date of Informal Patent Application (PTO-1 	52)			

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Brookman (WO 01/067357).

As per 1 claim, Brookman teaches an online interactive system for facilitating collaboration between a presenter and a plurality of participants (page 4, lines 1-10), comprising: a presenter graphical user interface comprising:

a comment text box within which presenter generated comments are displayed;

a question text box within which participant generated questions are displayed (page 15,

lines 18-30);

an answer text box within which presenter generated answers responsive to the participant generated questions are displayed (page 15, lines 28-33);

an audience text box within which a list identifying each of the plurality of participants is displayed (page 15, lines 18-30);

means for authorizing a selected participant to pose a question (page 16, lines 20-30; Examiner considers a password for user to login to be a component of authentication);

means for posting the presenter generated comments for display in the comments text box (page 15, lines 28-33);

means for posting the presenter generated answers for display in the answer text box (fig. 6, item 602);

means for entering text to be transmitted to the plurality of participants and to be displayed on the participant graphical user interface (page 16, line 1-10);

a plurality of participant graphical user interfaces each comprising:

means for requesting authorization to pose a question (page 6, col. 27-30); and

means for generating a question to the presenter when authorized (fig. 15, items 1500,

1502, 1506);

a comment text box within which presenter generated comments are displayed (page 15, lines 28-33);

a question text box within which the participant generated questions are displayed (page 15, lines 28-33);

an answer text box within which the presenter generated answers responsive to the participant generated questions are displayed (page 15, lines 28-33); and

a system server for facilitating communication between the presenter graphical user interface and the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces (page 4, line 20-30).

As per claim 3, Brookman teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 1, wherein the presenter graphical user interface further comprising:

means for polling the plurality of recipients (fig. 4, item 402-412).

As per claim 4, Brookman teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 1, wherein the presenter graphical user interface further comprising:

means for breaking the plurality of participants into sub-groups (page 29, lines 8-25).

As per claim 10, it is rejected with the same rationale as claim 1 (see rejection above).

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, it is of the same scope as claim 3 (see rejection above)

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 10, it is of the same scope as claim 4. (see rejection above)

Claims 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dunlap et al. (US 6,560,637).

As per claim 19, Dunlap et al. teaches an online interactive system for facilitating collaboration between a presenter and a plurality of participants, comprising:

a system server for facilitating communication the presenter and the plurality of participants (col. 3, lines 21-34) comprising:

means for converting an application specific format file to a universal image format file (col. 7, lines 32-55); and

means for transmitting the converted image file to the presenter graphical user interface and the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces (col. 4, lines 16-35);

a presenter graphical user interface comprising:

a presenter presentation window for displaying the converted image file (col. 7, lines 32-55); and

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means for controlling the presentation of the converted image file (fig. 7, items 716 and 714); and

a plurality of participant graphical user interfaces comprising:

a participant presentation window for displaying the converted image file (col. 7, lines 32-55);

wherein the system server causes the means for controlling on the presenter graphical user interface to control the converted image file displayed on the participant presentation window (fig. 7, items 716 and 714).

As per claim 20, Dunlap et al. teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 19, wherein the presenter graphical user interface further comprising:

means for annotating the converted image file as displayed on the participant presentation window (col. 7, lines 32-55).

As per claim 21, Dunlap et al. teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 19, wherein the application specific format file is a PowerPoint file (col. 4, lines 1-15).

As per claim 22, Dunlap et al. teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 19, wherein the universal image format file is a JPEG file (col. 7, lines 32-55).

As per claim 23, Dunlap et al. teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 19, further comprising:

means for allowing the presenter to grant one of the plurality of participants control of the presentation of the converted file (col. 5, lines 45-68, col. 6, lines 1-36).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5-9, and 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brookman (WO 01/067357) in view of Dunlap et al. (US 6,560,637).

As per claim 5, Brookman teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 1. However he fails to teaches the system server further comprising:

means for converting an application specific format file to a universal image format file; and

means for transmitting the converted image file to the presenter graphical user interface and the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces;

the presenter graphical user interface further comprising:

a presenter presentation window for displaying the converted image file; and means for controlling the presentation of the converted image file; and the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces each further comprising: a participant presentation window for displaying the converted image file. Dunlap teaches a system server further comprising:

means for converting an application specific format file to a universal image format file (col. 7, lines 32-55); and

means for transmitting the converted image file to the presenter graphical user interface and the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces (col. 6, lines 1-15);

the presenter graphical user interface further comprising:

a presenter presentation window for displaying the converted image file (col. 6, lines 1-15); and

means for controlling the presentation of the converted image file (col. 6, lines 1-15); and the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces each further comprising:

a participant presentation window for displaying the converted image file (col. 7, lines 32-55).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Dunlap's teaching with Brookman's system in order to allowing the users to view the file without installing the required application.

As per claim 6, Brookman and Dunlap teach the online interactive system recited in claim 5. Dunlap further teaches wherein the presenter graphical user interface further comprising: means for annotating the converted image file as displayed on the participant presentation window (col. 7, lines 32-46).

As per claim 7, Brookman and Dunlap teach the online interactive system recited in claim 5. Dunlap further teaches wherein the application specific format file is a PowerPoint file (col. 4, lines 1-15).

As per claim 8, Brookman and Dunlap teach the online interactive system recited in claim 5. Dunlap further teaches wherein the universal image format file is a JPEG file (col. 7, lines 32-46).

As per claim 9, Brookman and Dunlap teach the online interactive system recited in claim 5.

Dunlap further teaches comprising: means for allowing the presenter to grant one of the plurality of participants control of the presentation of the converted file (fig. 7, items 716, 714).

As per claim 14, Brookman teaches the graphical user interface recited in claim 10. However, Brookman further teaches comprising:

a presenter presentation window for displaying a slide show presentation; and means for controlling the display of the slide show presentation on a participant presentation window located on participant computers.

Dunlap teaches a graphical user interface presenter presentation window for displaying a slide show presentation (col. 5, lines 45-65); and

means for controlling the display of the slide show presentation on a participant presentation window located on participant computers (col. 5, lines 45-68).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Dunlap's teaching with Brookman's system in order to allowing the users to view the file without installing the required application.

As per claim 15, Brookman and Dunlap teach the graphical user interface recited in claim 14. Dunlap further teaches a graphical user interface comprising:

means for annotating the slide show presentation as displayed on the participant presentation window (fig. 7, item 704).

As per claim 16, Brookman and Dunlap teach the graphical user interface recited in claim

14. Dunlap further teaches the interface comprising:

means on the participant presentation window for requesting control of the slide show presentation (col. 5, lines 45-68); and

means on the presenter presentation window for authorizing control of the slide show presentation to a participant requesting control (col. 6, lines 50-58).

As per claim 17, Brookman and Dunlap teach the graphical user interface recited in claim 14. Dunlap further teaches the interface wherein the slide show presentation is a PowerPoint file converted to a JPEG file format (col. 7, lines 32-55).

As per claim 18, Brookman and Dunlap teach the graphical user interface recited in claim 14. Dunlap further teaches the interface comprising: means for allowing the presenter to grant one of the plurality of participants control of the slide show presentation (col. 6, lines 1-15).

Claims 2 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brookman (WO 01/067357) in view of Wong et al. (US 6,708,172).

As per 2 claim, Brookman teaches the online interactive system recited in claim 1. However, he fails to teach wherein the presenter graphical user interface further comprising:

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a whisper text box within which presenter and participant private messages are displayed; and

means for selecting a participant from the audience text box for private communication of the private messages displayed in the whisper text box; and

the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces each further comprising:

a whisper text box within which presenter and participant private messages are displayed.

Wong et al. further teaches a graphical user interface further comprising:

a whisper text box within which presenter and participant private messages are displayed (col. 26, lines 45-50); and

means for selecting a participant from the audience text box for private communication of the private messages displayed in the whisper text box (col. 21, lines 13-62); and

the plurality of participant graphical user interfaces each further comprising:

a whisper text box within which presenter and participant private messages are displayed (fig 9a,

"great to see you!").

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Wong et al.'s teaching with Brookman's system in order to allow the user to privately chat with another user or users.

As per claim 12, which is dependent on claim 10, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see rejection above)

Conclusion

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to a conferencing system:

Vanderwilt et al. (US 6,693,661) discloses a conferencing system having an embedded web server, and method of user thereof.

Marchiraju et al. (US 6,243,090) discloses a FAQ-Linker.

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